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Wednesday Morning, August 30, 1916.

BAN ON BOOTLEGGING.

Justice, sure and likewise swift, is overtaking the bootlegger in Cochise county. One was convicted Monday in the record time of ninety seconds. The excellence of this record lies in the fact that the jurors agreed unanimously that bootlegging is a crime. So no time was wasted in quibbling over the salient point at issue. All that remained to be decided was whether or not the evidence adduced proved the guilt or innocence of the accused. The jurors were convinced of his guilt and they expressed their belief promptly.

This jury, like others which have been drawn in the past month or so, undertook its solemn duty freed of all doubt as to the desirability of bootlegging. This jury, like the others which have returned convictions, was fortified with the knowledge that illicit traffic in liquor constitutes an offense of so grave a nature that the law must deal with it.

Let us assume for the sake of brief discussion that the prohibition amendment found its way into the statutes through a combination of circumstances such as attend the adoption of some undesirable laws. If this were the case, we do not believe that the 90-second verdict would have been recorded, nor the other verdicts for conviction. There would have been a repetition of the verdicts handed down prior to a clear conception of the meaning of the amendment.

All doubt as to the inherent virtue of the prohibition amendment is now set aside. Public sentiment is squarely and unchangeably behind it. Jurors are drawn from the general public. Any person rash enough to seek for the tainted profits that arise from illicit transactions must now be convinced that the entire community will aid and abet his undoing. Law and order is demanded. Cochise county is seeking in a genuine and unselfish manner to demonstrate that it will take its place with, or seek to lead those communities where justice is respected and the sanctity of homes desired.

HIS FIRST TELEPHONE CALL.

John Lund, 64 years old, made his first telephone call at San Diego, Cal., the other day. Mr. Lund had sailed the seas for fifty years, but had never before had occasion to talk over wires. He wanted information on a business matter, so he went into a business place and asked to use the telephone. He surprised the clerk in charge by not knowing how to make the first move to get his connection. But after he had been shown how to manipulate the instrument, he expressed himself as well satisfied. "It's pretty good," he said, "quite clear."

How short a time it is since the first telephones were put into commission! And now all our surprise is directed toward the man who is unaccustomed to their daily use. The luxury of today indeed becomes the necessity of tomorrow. In twenty years shall we turn with amazement to look upon the man who has never ridden in an aeroplane?

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

There's a fine lesson for parents in a bulletin just issued by the New York health department.

"Do you know," asks the bulletin, "why, despite the infantile paralysis, and despite the hot weather, few babies have died in New York City this year than in previous years?" And then the bulletin proceeds to answer its own question:

"Because mothers have watched over their babies with greater care.

"Because homes have been kept cleaner.

"Because flies have been swatted, starved and poisoned.

"Because baby's milk has been kept clean and cold.

"Because the doctor has been called in time."

It's safe to say that the infant mortality this summer in the big majority of American cities has been lowered by the same intelligent process. And the saving of more child lives and child suffering will be effected by summers to come by practicing these simple methods even more assiduously.

WAR AS A CURE FOR INSANITY.

There is a widespread impression, at least in America, that the great war is a fruitful cause of insanity. We have read much regarding the nervous disorders in the trenches, resulting from the shock of the high explosive shells and from witnessing such revolting scenes of slaughter. Unquestionably large numbers of soldiers have had their reason shattered by the horrors they have gone through. And it might seem reasonable to believe that the hardships imposed on the women and the male civilians at home would likewise tend to unsettle the reason of many of them.

But Dr. William Graham of Belfast, an alienist of high repute, maintains that the war has actually lessened insanity and promoted the mental health of the British nation, at least. Instead of operating as a shock or a depressant, it really operates as a powerful mental and spiritual tonic both to those in the field and those at home. Thousands of men, he says, who have suffered all their lives from nervous disorders, particularly neurasthenia and melancholy, have risen above their physical weaknesses and hypochondriac fancies on the battle front or in the training camp.

"They have never known before what it is to live. But at their country's call they have flung from themselves the spell of ancient inhibitions and long-established impracticalities and have gone forth to face wounds and death. Only when summoned to possible surrender of life have they learned how wonderful life really is." The physical regime of the army, too, has a wholesome effect in removing their abnormalities.

He remarks also on the change coming over the lives of the women of England, especially the women of the middle classes, "the sheltered daughters of the merchant or professional man, victims of mid-Victorian traditions of gentility." They are discovering that life is greater than the latest novel, greater than tennis and the gossip of church teas. "Idleness and ennui have lost their hold. Healthy and unselfish activity is now the prevailing fashion among war-enfranchised women. It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to their soundness of mind and nerve."

As the eloquent Irish scientist puts it, it sounds reasonable and plausible enough. But where is this sort of thing going to stop? We used to think that war was wholly evil. Our convictions along that line are wavering. If we accept all the arguments of justification that come from the other side of the water, we may eventually be persuaded that war is wholly good.

METERS AND KILOMETERS.

Among other things, the war is educating Americans in the metric system. It is impossible even for the most unobserving or unreflecting citizen to read the war dispatches day after day, with their continual mention of campaign gains and losses in terms of meters and kilometers, without getting a pretty definite notion what those terms mean.

Newspapers and news agencies in general still assume public ignorance in this matter, and adhere to their established practice of turning the metric measurements into yards and miles. But it is doubtful whether this is any longer necessary. Nearly every intelligent reader, regardless of his education, must realize by this time that a meter is a trifle more than a yard, that a kilometer—a thousand meters—is about two-thirds of a mile, and that a square kilometer is about four-ninths of a square mile.

The metric system is used by all scientists the world over for the measurement of lines, surfaces, volumes and weights. It is used in the business and daily life of nearly all the civilized peoples in the world except the Americans and the British. It is the most sensible and convenient system of measurement ever invented. It is bound to become universal some day. The present gain in familiarity with what was formerly, to most of us, merely a puzzling school book exercise without practical application, may hasten the day of its adoption in the United States.

PUSHMOBILE DE LUXE.

Most Americans are familiar by this time with the "pushmobile"—or as it is called in some parts of the country, the "skatemobile." It was only invented a few years ago, but millions of boys have fashioned this ingenious and diabolical vehicle from a couple of boards off a drygoods box and a couple of sets of wheels off an old pair of roller skates. Bisbee boys know, yes, they know!

Well, that pushmobile is now passe. It's as out of date as the primitive high bicycle with the big wheel in front and the little one behind. Even the fancy pushmobiles manufactured and sold in vast numbers in the last two or three years are destined to oblivion, or at least to scorn. The pushmobile de luxe has arrived. It has been seen on the streets of some of our cities.

It's the original device, glorified. Instead of the skater wheels there are larger wheels with pneumatic tires. Instead of the slender horizontal pine board there is a low-slung platform with plenty of room for a boy—or a man, or two men—to stand with both feet. The right post is topped with bicycle handle bars. And most wonderful of all, attached to the front wheel is a tiny gasoline motor, controlled from the handles, which puts the thing along at the unimaginable speed of ten or twenty miles an hour.

It's safe to say that several million boys will soon be wanting one of them. And it's also safe to say that thousands of impetuous and ingenious youngsters will no sooner glimpse this highly desirable contraption than they'll proceed to make one for themselves, just as they made its crude prototype.

OLD FEDERAL LAW OF MEXICO BROUGHT UP BY NEW GOVERNMENT

Statute Was Promulgated in 1859 by President Juarez and By It All Church Property Can Be Seized by State

(By Review Leased Wire)
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—A decree issued tonight revives the law promulgated in 1859 by President Juarez putting all places of public worship under the strict control of the government. The decree means government regulation of all properties in Mexico.

All property nationalized under the Juarez law and left to Catholic institutions and also all property of other religious institutions, ceded to them after the promulgation of the law, are involved by the decree.

The treasury department will look after the use and conservation of places of worship while the department of the interior will control the opening of new places of worship. Although the temples are nominally in control of the clergy, the government reserves the right to police them.

The government can divert church property to any public service at any time but only through a decree by the first chief. When a temple is taken from any religious organization the treasury and interior department will make an inventory, delivering to the churchmen in whose charge the temple is, all documents, images, communion utensils and other things used in the religious services. An exception is made with regard to objects acquired before the passage of the law of nationalization of 1859.

Those of an artistic nature or of historic interest will be placed at the disposition of the secretary of public instruction for museums, libraries and other institutions.

CARRANCISTAS HAVE SURROUNDED BANDIT GANG NEAR SATEVO

General Elisondo Has Cordon of Government Soldiers in Neighborhood — Gonzales Announces End of Trouble

(By Review Leased Wire.)
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Aug. 29.—A cordon of government troops under General Elisondo has surrounded Satevo, fifty miles south of here, occupied by Villa's bandits last Friday. General Jacinto Trevino announced tonight. He said that the outlaws, who numbered three hundred, will be forced to give battle within the next few hours. However, it is known that the bandits, under Martin Lopez, have been strengthening their position since capturing the town and a brisk engagement is expected.

Reports from General Andres Arrieta, who recently engaged a Villa force, numbering about one hundred near Corrales on the Rio Florido in southern Chihuahua, said that 26 dead bandits had been counted on the battlefield and that in their flight up the river the outlaws are carrying a number of wounded.

The body of the Villa leader, Fernando, killed in an attack upon government troops at the Coyote Ranch recently, was taken to Torreon yesterday and placed on public exhibition. More than six thousand residents of the town filed past the bier, General Samuel Santos reported.

ZAPATA IS "GOOD BOY?"
CUERNAVACA, Aug. 29.—(Via Mexico City)—General Pablo Gonzalez, commanding the constitutionalist forces opposed to those of Emiliano Zapata in the state of Morelos, the Zapata stronghold, today authorized The Associated Press to announce that the armed campaign in Morelos had been satisfactorily completed and henceforth there would be a campaign for a reconstruction of normal activities.

General Gonzalez said that already there has arrived a new era of military and administrative affairs in Morelos.

The western army division of Oriente, General Gonzalez added, now occupies all the principal towns and the followers of Zapata dare attack only isolated ranches which are incapable of self-protection.

Municipalities have been provided with the necessary authorities and courts and schools have been opened in all of them.

SENATE RATIFIES TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Senate tonight ratified treaties between the United States and Great Britain to protect migratory birds in the United States and Canada and extending to Porto Rico the terms of the convention of 1899, under which estates of British subjects dying in American territories are settled by diplomatic officers. The migratory bird treaty, a pact of wide scope and said to be the first of its kind ever made, will be signed by Secretary Lansing and the British ambassador here, tomorrow.

THIS, SURE IS THE LIFE



A BATCH OF SMILES

Donald was an old Scotch headie who officiated in a highland kirk where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in long, rambling sermons. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermons. "Ah, weel," replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them, for they're a' very gude; but I'll just remark this much, 'The beginning's aye over far wrae the end, and it wad greatly improve the force of it if he left out a' that com' in between.'"

"It—or—seems," said he, regarding the unfortunate with scientific interest, "that the attacks of fever and chills appear on alternate days. Do you think—is it your opinion—that they have, so to speak, decreased in violence, if I may use that word?"

The patient smiles feebly. "Doe," said he, "on fever days my head's so hot I can't think, and on ague days I shake so I can't hold an opinion."

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding and he burst!"

James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy!"

IRISH HOME RULE DELAY IS CHARGED TO TORY LANDLORD



Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, himself an Irishman and whose 14,000 acres include property in seven Irish counties, is held responsible for the delay in the passage of the Irish Home rule bill by the British parliament. The marquis, who has fought home rule for twenty-five years, is the leader of the Conservatives in the house of lords.

Advice to Parents

Teach your children the value of money by encouraging them to save systematically.

Open accounts for them in this Strong Bank—starting them on the saving road—which will mean so much to them in later life.

Bank with us.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

THE BANK OF BISBEE



With Money

That's the way wealth has been gained ever since the world started.

Every dollar you deposit at Our Savings Department is making money for you with the four per cent interest which this bank allows.

Get your savings account started and MAKE IT GROW!

Citizens Bank & Trust Company

Main Street
Will E. McKee, President
O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.
Bisbee, Arizona
C. A. McDonald, Cashier.

MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

The Satisfaction of a Bank Account

What comfort and satisfaction it is to know that you have plenty of money in reserve for future requirements. Now is the time to save all you can from your income—now is the time to start an account with us.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DEPOSITS OVER A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS.